Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 20 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Human cells contain types of tRNA molecules.	A. 20 B. 45 C. 195 D. 300
2	Which strand of DNA is transcribed.	A. coding strand B. Sense strand C. Antisense strand D. Conservative strand
3	Morphological characteristics of chromosome are collectively called.	A. Holotype B. Karyokinesis C. Karyotype D. Neotype
4	How many million nucleotides are in DNA of typical human chromosome	A. 140 B. 160 C. 180 D. 200
5	RNA polymerase II synthesize.	A. mRNA B. tRNA C. rRNA D. cDNA
6	Genetic code is a combination of 3 nucleotides in DNA which specify a particular	A. Amino acid B. Fatty acid C. Vitamin D. Steriod
7	Each Okazaki fragment is synthesized by.	A. RNA Polymerase B. DNA polymerase C. DNA polymerase I D. DNA polymerase III
8	Chromosomal part which uncoils, during inter phase is called.	A. Chromatids B. Satellite DNA C. Euchromatin D. Heterochromatin
9	A sequence of three nucleotides in mRNA is called.	A. Cistron B. Codon C. Anticodon D. Templet
10	The number of nucleotides in the DNA of a typical human chromosome is about	A. 10 Million B. 40 million C. 80 million D. 140 million
11	All the 64 codons were tested by	A. Marshall Nirenberg B. Philip Leader C. Har Gobind Khorana D. All a,b,and,c
12	A central role for chromosomes in heredity was first suggested in 1900 by.	A. Karl correns B. W. Sutton C. F. Griffiths D. T.H.Morgan
13	Which one is non-directed orientation?	A. Taxis B. Kinesis C. Tropism D. Imprinting
14	Advantage of pecking orders is to:	A. Avoids injury to the strong animals B. Protect territory C. Find suitable mate D. Assign specific role to individual subordinates
15	The number of chromosomes in frog is	A. 52 B. 26 C. 13

		D. 7
16	The base pairs in human genome are.	A. Two billion B. Three billion C. Four billion D. Five billion
17	Which of the following polymerase synthesize tRNA.	A. RNA Polymerase -I B. RNA Polymerase -III C. RNA Polymerase -II D. DNA Polymerase
18	Chromosomes appear inside the nucleus at the time of.	A. Cell division B. Cell maturation C. Cell elongation D. Cell differentiation
19	Highly condensed portions of the chromatin are called.	A. Homochromatin B. Heterochromatin C. Euchromatin D. Achromatin
20	Which of the following is a non sense codon.	A. UGA B. UGG C. AUG D. AUC
21	Pentose sugar in the molecule of DNA is	A. Ribose B. Deoxyribose C. Sucrose D. Lactose
22	No of chromosomes in Honey bee are.	A. 6 B. 20 C. 32 D. 40
23	Transfer of genetic material from one cell to other that can alter the genetic make up of recipient cell is called.	A. Transcription B. Replication C. Translation D. Transformation
24	In 1882, chromosomes were first observed by.	A. John Brown B. T.H.Morgan C. Walter fleming D. Walther sutton
25	Which of the following is a 'start' codon	A. AUG B. UAG C. UAA D. UGA
26	A strand of DNA, which is not transcribed is called as.	A. Template strand B. Antisense strand C. Lagging strand D. coding strand
27	Each tRNA has a sequence of three bases called anticodon which is complementary to codon of	A. rRNA B. tRNA C. mRNA D. snRNA
28	Trial and error learning has no role in	A. Operant learning B. Classical conditioning C. Insight D. Imprinting
29	In 1953, F . Sanger described the sequence of amino acids of.	A. Myoglobin B. Insulin C. Keratin D. Globulin
30	Walter Fleming first discovered chromosomes in the dividing cells of.	A. Frog larvae B. Sea urchin larvae C. Insect larvae D. Salamander larvae
31	DNA changes are called mutations and the organisms that have undergone such changes are called	A. Wild types B. Changer C. Mutants D. Transmutants
32	Histones are positively charged due to an abundance of the basic amino acids	A. Arginine B. Lysine C. Both a & c D. Alanine
		A. 6 B. 32

33	The no of chromosome in mouse is	C. 26 D. 40
34	In sickle cell anemia code for glutamic acid is replaced by.	A. Leucine B. Valine C. Proline D. Histidine
35	The stand which elongates towards the replication fork is.	A. Leading B. Lagging C. Okazaki D. Primer
36	Innate behavior is all except;	A. Coded in DNA B. Modified in individuals life span C. Modified with species evolution D. Programmed responses to external stimuli
37	A chromosome with equal length of its arms.	A. Acrocentric B. Metacentric C. sub meta centric D. Telocentric
38	Every 200 nucleotides the DNA duplex is coiled around a core of eight histone proteins forming a complex known as a	A. Histomone B. Nucleosome C. Peroxisome D. Glyoxisome
39	Anti codes present on	A. mRNA B. tRNA C. rRNA D. DNA
40	In prokaryote within promoter there are two binding sites TTGACA also called -35 sequence and TATAAT also called	A. -10 sequence B. - 20 sequence C. - 30 sequence D. - 35 sequence
41	Which one of the given is non sense codon.	A. AUG B. ACU C. GAU D. UAA
42	Chromosomal theory of inheritance was first formulated by.	A. Karl Correns B. T.H.Morgan C. W. Sutton D. Carvin Bridges
43	Amino acid attachment site of tRNA is.	A. G-end B. 2' -end C. 3'- end D. 5' -end
44	Unlike most proteins, histones are.	A. Positively charges B. Neutral C. discharged D. Negatively charged
45	The genetic code for glycine is.	A. UAG B. GAU C. GUA D. GGU
46	Human cells have 46 chromosomes consisting of	A. 20 pairs B. 21 pairs C. 22 pairs D. 23 pairs
47	Which one of the following is initiation codon.	A. AUG B. GUA C. UGA D. GAC
48	Repeating units of DNA are called.	A. Histones B. Nucleosides C. Nucleotides D. Amino acids
49	In sickle cell anemia disease, a single thymine is replaced with an adenine in the DNA that codes for.	A. Valine B. Glycine C. Histidine D. Glutamic acid
50	DNA was discovered in	A. 1869 B. 1864 C. 1961 D. 1972

51	This condition appears as a result of point mutation.	A. Down syndrome B. Turner syndrome C. Sickel cell Anaemia D. Klinefelter syndrome
52	In 1944 Oswald Avery along with Colin Macleod and Maclyn McCarty repeated experiments of	A. Lamarck B. Griffith C. Darwin D. Spemann
53	Okazaki fragments are about 1000 - 2000 nucleotides long in	A. Prokaryotes B. Eukaryotes C. Both a & b D. None of these
54	^{32}P and ^{35}S labeled viruses were used in his experiments by	A. Watson & Crick B. Hershey & Chase C. Wilkins & Franklin D. Correns & Bridge
55	V-shaped chromosomes are called.	A. Acrocentric B. Metacentric C. Telocentric D. submetacentric
56	Origin site of replication is one in	A. Prokaryotes B. Eukaryotes C. None of these D. Both a & b
57	Genetic code for the amino acid methionine is.	A. AUC B. UGC C. CGC D. AUG
58	In the double helix of DNA adenine forms two hydrogen bonds with	A. Thymine B. Guanine C. Cytosine D. Uracil
59	A combination of three nucleotides of DNA that specifies as amio acid is called.	A. Cistron B. Anticodon C. Genetic code D. Entron
60	Adenine and guanine are called	A. Purines B. Pyrmidines C. Both a & b D. None of these
61	The particular array of chromosomes that an individual possesses called its.	A. Genotype B. Phenotype C. epistasis D. Karvotype
62	In 1953 Watson and Crick proposed structure of the	A. RNA molecule B. ATP molecule C. DNA molecule D. NAD molecule
63	Innate behavior is all but;	A. Heritable B. Intrinsic C. Sterotypic D. Flexible
64	The copping of mRNA from DNA is called.	A. Translation B. Transduction C. Transcription D. Transformation
65	A gene with initiation codon, which encodes the amino acid methionine is.	A. UAA B. UAG C. AUG D. UGG
66	Every gene starts with initiation codon AUG which encodes for the amino acid.	A. Lysine B. Serine C. Proline D. Methionine